

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1789.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Second-street, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes OF THE Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edinburgh; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland; and formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE superior merit of this interesting Work is universally acknowledged where the Book itself is known; it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and its importance ascertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Statesman.

The Publisher flattered himself he should perform an acceptable service to the generous and discerning Public, by presenting to them an elegant American Edition of this Work at this important period—Printed on a superfine paper and good type, handsomely bound and lettered, at not more than one half the price for which the London Edition can be imported and sold—He hopes in this instance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE respectable author of this Work has taken an extensive and connected view of the several subjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a system, which, we apprehend, is more satisfactory, and rests on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The style and composition of the Work, though suited to the subject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and arises chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has investigated a subject of so complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has established, and from the importance and utility of the conclusions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.—[Extract from the British Review of the first Edition, in 1776.]—

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of interests; and that is best supported, not by mutual limitations and embarrassments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourse. It is now understood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flourishes best when the trader is surrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the several ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is best able to excel, must be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the same track, it is as injurious to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual state of jealousy.

These principles, though certainly just, were little known, or understood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, seem never to have been settled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his Enquiry. In this Work, however, they are established in a manner which nearly approaches to demonstration; so that the Author is entitled to the praise, not only of having written an excellent book, on a subject before very imperfectly understood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial system of policy, which cannot fail in time to subvert the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the councils of statesmen, as well as the conduct of Merchants.—[Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED, Nicholson's Introduction to Natural Philosophy (illustrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.—In two volumes, 25s. Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. Price, 15s. T. Dobson has for sale, a very extensive collection of BOOKS on various subjects, and a large assortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general. Philadelphia, September 26, 1789. 5w

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169½ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 197 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303½ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conowingo creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tully's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. etc.

November 11, 1789.

GEO. CAMPBELL.

This Day is Published, sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE, in Second-street,

Two SERMONS,

Delivered in Christ-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, viz.

SERMON I. On Wednesday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the said Convention.

SERMON II. On Tuesday, August 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend David Griffith, D. D. late Bishop elect of the said Church in the State of Virginia.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons published at the request and by order of the Convention.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a yearly rent-charge or sum of three Spanish pistoles of fine gold, each of them weighing four penny weights and six grains, issuing out of a certain piece of ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, and between Second and Third-streets from Delaware river continued southward beyond the said city; containing in breadth on Shippen-street aforesaid 20 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded eastward by ground of Silas Engles, southward and westward by other ground late of Joseph Rhoads, and northward with Shippen-street aforesaid. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Rhoads, late deceased, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, situate in Kensington in the township of the Northern Liberties, to wit: A lot or piece of ground, marked in a certain plan or draught thereof No. 1, lying on the east side of Queen-street; containing in breadth on said Queen-street 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded southward partly by lot No. 4, and partly by lot No. 5, eastward by lot No. 2, northward by ground of the widow Fuller, and westward by Queen-street aforesaid.

Also, two other lots or pieces of ground, in said plan marked No. 4 and 7, lying contiguous to each other, on the east side of Queen-street aforesaid, and adjoining the above described lot No. 1, containing in breadth north and south 50 feet (that is to say 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth east and west 102 feet; bounded northward by the described lot No. 1, eastward partly by lot No. 5, and partly by other ground of Samuel Baker, southward by John Norris's ground, and westward by Queen-street aforesaid.

Also two other lots in said plan, marked No. 2 and 5, adjoining each other, lying on the west side of Water-street, to wit: No. 2, containing in breadth 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth east and west 155 feet; No. 5, containing in breadth north and south 28 feet, and in depth east and west 203 feet, bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuller, westward by lots No. 1 and 4, eastward by Water-street, and southward by other ground of said Samuel Baker.

And also three other lots in the said plan, marked No. 3, 6 and 8, situate on the east side of Water-street, to wit: Lot No. 3, containing in front 27½ feet, and in depth 75 feet; and lots No. 6 and 8, containing in front on said Water-street 50 feet (that is to say 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth 150 feet (75 feet each lot) bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuller, eastward by the river Delaware, westward by Water-street, and southward by ground of Peter Brown, Esq. The lots No. 1, 2 and 3, above described, are all subject to a yearly rent charge of 5l. 5s. 5d. the other five are all clear and free of ground-rent. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Baker, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, two frame messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground; situate on the east side of Second-street from the river Delaware, and between South-street and Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth about 32 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded southward by ground of Stephen Paschal, on the east by Grant's estate, on the north by ground of John Mooff, and on the west by Second-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of £6 4 sterling money, payable to William Shippen, senior: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Rowan (tax-gatherer) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia (at the distance of 36 feet from the north side of Green-street) containing in breadth north and south 18 feet, and in length or depth east and west 70 feet; bounded southward by ground of John Frederick Miller, westward by ground of John Emrick, northward by ground of John Little, and eastward by Third-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of Eighteen French Crowns. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick Fultz, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, three equal and undivided seventh parts, of and in a certain two story brick messuage, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth-street from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fifth-street about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet; bounded on the east and north by ground of Uriah Woolman, south by ground of Adam Helm, and west by Fifth-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of £8, and subject to the dower of Margaret Shee, widow, therein: Taken in execution as the property of John Shee (cordwainer) and Sophia Candy.

Also, at same time and place will be sold, the dower of the said Margaret Shee, widow, in the aforesaid messuage, kitchen and lot; subject to said yearly rent charge, and to be sold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Willistown township, Chester county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month last, an Iron Grey MARE, supposed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no shoes on, and is most natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be completed, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof—October 4, 1789.

S I R,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application.

JOSEPH BULLOCK, Vice-President.
Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch and Hair-Powder, Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell low for CASH or short CREDIT.

The highest Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Mustard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give thirty-two fillings per bushel for good clean Mustard Seed, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by

JOHN HAWORTH.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now selling at their STORE, in Front below Chestnut-street, A very General Assortment of

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the season—among which are—

BROADCLOTHS, duffels, friizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs, plains, bearskins, farnoughts, swanskins, flannels, bays, halfsticks, Welch and Kendall cottans, coatings, linseys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, shal-loons, bird-eye, lappings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thick-sets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, plush, printed cottons, cotton shawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muslin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, fannies, modes, &c. &c.

Also a neat assortment of plain and fashionable hosiery, coarse felt hats, pewee, assorted, best fine raiment, powder and shot, Crowley steel, tin plates, window glass, fine band wire, &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vices and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chisels, plane irons and other tools, fadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow pen-knives, drawer-furniture and other brads work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brads, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, firingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermilion, pumice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of August last, a small bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES STREET.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, seven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, shod all round. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 5. By some late accounts from Russia, the society formed there, for exploring the interior parts of Africa, are informed of the death of one of their principal itinerants, who died of a pleurisy at Grand Cairo. This man had some knowledge of what he was about, and much personal courage; qualities that must unite to carry such a scheme into any degree of profitable execution; but which cannot be expected to be often possessed by persons who undertake so forlorn a hope.

Sept. 7. Should the Emperor effect a separate peace with the Porte, the Czarina will find sufficient employment for her fleets and armies; the secession of the Austrians will make a difference of at least 300,000 men in the belligerent scale, in favor of the Turks.

The reason of the Emperor's anxiety to make a peace with the Turks is obvious; he perceives that a civil flame is kindling fast in his Belgic provinces, to extinguish which, it is more than probable, will require all the force he can muster.

In the night of the 26th of July, the custom-house of Dieff, in Brabant, was attacked by a large body of banditti, with a view of carrying off a considerable sum of the public money, deposited there. It was guarded by Corporal Petit, of the regiment de Ligne, who had nine privates under him: this brave fellow exhorted his comrades to defend their post; and the men, excited by his example, resisted every effort of their assailants for several hours, when the ammunition being exhausted, they contrived to carry off the treasure, and by passing the river Demer secured it from the plunderers.

The spirit, fidelity and integrity of this brave fellow having been made known to the Emperor, he ordered that he should be invested with the honorary medal, in the presence of all the officers of state, and of the garrison of Brussels. The modesty of the man appeared as striking as his courage. While the surrounding multitude shouted applause, he blushed, and seemed disconcerted at the rewards in which he might rejoice, for they were the rewards of virtue.

Sept. 8. The Commissaire (Justice of Peace) appointed to inspect the sale of flour in the corn market at Paris, had a narrow escape last week. A report had been spread among the populace, that this magistrate had prevented the new flour from being brought to market before the old (which is extremely bad, and mixed with unwholesome ingredients) was disposed of; and the people were so enraged, that they resolved to hang him; but he was fortunately rescued by the patrolle, with the halter round his neck.

FRENCH COMMOTIONS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Monday morning, Aug. 31.

"My apprehensions are but too likely to be realized, every thing is in fermentation among the people. I found the Palais Royal, last night, occupied by thousands, and all vehemently declaiming against the shameful conduct of the Clergy and the Aristocratic Party in the National Assembly, who seem determined to retard, or render absolutely null, the grand work of the constitution.

"Motions were made to assemble and proceed to Versailles; which I imagine will probably take place. Reports from the Court are no less alarming. Monsieur is again said to be departed, and the King is reported to have hinted his intention of recovering. I mention this news to you with the caution proper to be observed in an affair of such vast moment: but where there is probability, the general rumour on such occasions, corroborated by a variety of concurring circumstances, should not be lightly treated. Who knows what may have been passing without the kingdom during the absence of the Princely Refugees; what correspondences may have been carried on, what secret influence the Queen may still have (as the fill has) on the King's fears and love of power? above all, when it is considered that the original intention and plan of the cabal was to get him to remove to Metz, in Lorraine, in the German frontiers.

"Far be it from me to suggest unnecessary fears; no man will rejoice more than I shall, to be a false prophet; but at this moment it would be idle to conceal the fact, that all is distrust, apprehension and fermentation. The Aristocratic Party are supposed to be about 750 strong in the Assembly. The majority among the Nobles is five to one; one half at least of the Clergy have proved themselves from the beginning decided enemies to Liberty; and since the union of orders, they have gained over many of the Curates, by artfully preaching up to them the danger of the Church; and a considerable number of the Commons are Men of the Law, attached to and depending on the King and Parliament.---May my next announce to you that the alarm is false!"

There has been a violent tumult at Amiens, the populace having got hold of three merchants, whom they suspected of being inimical to the people, and treated them very roughly. The magistracy, in order to save their lives, committed them to prison; but prudently lost no time in forming sixteen companies of armed citizens, which enabled them to keep all quiet. The National Assembly has thanked the magistracy for their vigilance and prudence.

We have received accounts by the way of Trieste, that the Russian Major Cazzioni, with the fleet under his command, has taken the island Zea, in the Archipelago, which has obliged the Turks to send some of the ships of war which were destined for the Black Sea, to put a stop to any further depredations of the Russians in the Archipelago.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) September 8.

We are informed by a correspondent, that the unfortunate Count Lowendahl, who, in a fit of passion, lately shot his servant in Paris, for some frivolous neglect, was condemned to have his head cut off, and that the sentence has been executed.

The King, understanding the sentence was to be carried into effect in a few hours, shut himself up in his closet, and would admit no person to an audience, till the fatal blow was given.---Thus was an end put to the life of one of the bravest and most amiable men in France, and we are sorry to observe, that the crime for which he suffered does not permit us to lament his fate. How unfortunate the frenzy that propelled such a man to so dreadful an action! He served in the late war as Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Armagnac, and was third in command at the unsuccessful attempt made on St. Lucia, which ended so much to the honor of Gen. Meadows, for his gallant repulsion of the enemy. In this action Count Lowendahl's regiment was cut almost to pieces. His father was the famous engineer who conducted the siege, and carried Bergen-op-zoom. It is imagined some disappointment at play, or a love affair, had influence on his mind at the time he committed the rash and melancholy act, for which society is now deprived of so very great a character as this unfortunate officer was, in every other point of view. He had the rank of Lieutenant-General at his death.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, October 7.

WE have to inform the public of the sensations which the national news have produced here. When we were informed of what had happened at Paris on the 15th, 16th and 17th of July, the prospect of the regeneration of the kingdom caused excessive joy, not unalloyed, however, with fear lest that blessing should be very dearly purchased. We feared for Paris, because we knew that a number of odious men were fomenting disorder there, in order to avail themselves of it, and stir up the peoples minds by false and insidious rumours; we trembled for the provinces, where we knew it would be more difficult to restore tranquillity than in the capital, on account of their distance from the king and national Assembly. But when we were fully informed of the particulars of what happened on the 17th of July, and when we also knew that all the schemes and machinations against our country had been discovered, and that measures had

been taken effectually to prevent their execution, the people gave themselves up to transports of the purest joy. At the theatre on Sunday, the 27th of September, the national cockade was put on by the citizens with acclamations. The people cried out several times, *Vive le Roi! Vive la Nation!* They carried to M. de Loppinot, commandant of this city, that testimony of the satisfaction occasioned by the re-union of all the Frenchmen into one family. That officer received it with great pleasure and put it in his hat. They were going to present the same homage to the General, but M. Loppinot requested them to put it off till next morning, and offered to head the deputation to the government-house. In consequence, on Monday morning a numerous concourse of people waited on the Commandant, who, at the head of the deputation, repaired to the governor's palace. His excellency received the cockade with affability, candour and loyalty. He was requested to let all the military prisoners at liberty, and he promised to discharge them all, except those who were under sentence of a court martial, whom he had no right to discharge. He was requested to appear at the theatre on the Wednesday following, and he was pleased to promise that he would attend. The deputies were preparing to carry the cockade to his excellency the Intendant, but they were informed, that since the morning Madame de Marbois had been sending cockades to all the military officers. They therefore determined to present the lady, who had thus decorated our warriors with the pledge of the concord of the citizens, with an elegant sash, composed of the three national colours. The politeness of the French, which does not allow them to disturb the ladies in the forenoon, induced them to postpone their visit till after dinner, and at about five o'clock they repaired, to the number of 150 persons, to the Intendant's palace. The cockade was presented to his excellency the Intendant, who received it with a sensibility which was universally observed; and every one noticed these words of the answer he made---"Love for the King, ALL for the public and for our country." Madame de Marbois expressed no less sensibility, and immediately put on the national zone. M. and Madame de Marbois invited the Assembly to drink the healths of the King and Nation. They therefore went into the garden, where they drank successively the healths of the King, the Nation, Madame de Marbois, their excellencies the General and Intendant, and the Council.---M. and Madame de Marbois were invited to be present at the theatre on the Wednesday, which they promised, although the weak state of health of Madame de Marbois allows but little to go out.

On Tuesday morning a deputation of the captains of vessels carried the national cockade to the Viscount du Breignou, commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces in this port, who received it in the most affable manner, and put it on with that he had already received from Madame de Marbois.

On Wednesday the General came to the theatre. The representation for that night, at the request of the administrators and citizens, was acted for the benefit of an unfortunate cannonier, who had had the thumb of his right hand carried off, by firing a cannon at the last performance. The General, on entering the playhouse, was received with universal applause and clapping of hands, and the martial orchestra, which was concealed behind the curtain, joined its harmonious sounds to the other expressions of public joy. Shortly after M. and Madame Marbois arrived, the clapping of hands began anew, and the music struck up a second time. M. Jubert, a citizen of this city, addressed from the pit a speech to the General, expressive of the joy the people felt at seeing him for the first time in public. That speech, spoke with great emphasis and propriety, was universally admired and applauded.

The Supreme Judicial Council opened their yearly sessions on the next day, being Thursday, the first instant. The members of the Court, the officers of the Seneschalsee and Admiralty, had received cockades from the hands of Madame de Marbois, and wore them on that occasion. His excellency the Intendant gave the usual charge, and the advocates renewed their oaths of office, as the law obliges them to do every year.

The representation and ball for the benefit of the wounded cannonier produced 8350 liv. 10s.

"BY order of their Excellencies the Governor and Intendant, freemen of colour are allowed to wear the national cockade.

(Signed) LE COMTE DE PRINIER, DE MARBOIS."

B O S T O N, November 4.

On Monday, the Right Hon. Viscount de Ponteves, and several other officers of the French Squadron, visited the Duck Manufactory in this town.

Agreeable to instructions received from France, the officers of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron have gone into mourning for the death of the late Dauphin of France. The mourning is a black crape round the arm.

The Squadron of his Most Christian Majesty, we learn, will, wind and weather permitting, sail for Martinique in the course of the present week.

W O R C E S T E R, November 5.

We hear the President of the United States arrived at New-Hampshire on Saturday last. The limits of our paper are insufficient to contain the numerous addresses which are presented to him as he passes. We may with truth assert, that no man was ever more universally beloved, and perhaps no man was ever more deserving of the affections of the people.

A L B A N Y, November 5.

For these two days past we have had the most remarkable and uncommon weather, perhaps ever remembered in this part of the country, at so early a season of the year. On Tuesday, from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, it snowed continually---the weather raw and uncomfortable: On Wednesday the snow was five inches deep on a level, and still remains about the same---the sun having as yet had little or no effect upon it.

The thermometer, at the Museum, yesterday, at 1 A. M. stood at 23---and this morning at the same hour, at 28.

N E W - Y O R K, November 10.

The whole territory of the United States contains, by computation, a million of square miles, in which are 640 millions of acres; of these, 51 millions are water, deducting which, the total amount of acres of land in the United States is 589 millions.

That part of the United States comprehended between the west temporary line of Pennsylvania on the east---the boundary line between Britain and the United States, extending from the river St. Croix to the northwest extremity of the Lake of the Woods, on the north---the river Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the south (the aforementioned bounds of Pennsylvania) contains, by computation, about 411 thousand square miles, in which are 26,340,000 acres: deduct for water 4,340,000 acres, there remains 220 millions of acres.

The whole of this immense extent of unappropriated western territory, or vacant unsettled land, containing as above stated 220 millions of acres, has been by the cession of some of the original states, and by the treaty of peace, transferred to the federal government, and is pledged as a fund for sinking the continental debt.

The foreign debt, incurred by the war, is 7885085 dollars---the domestic debt, 3411590 dollars---which makes 9,450,084. sterling: the interest of which, at 6 per cent. is 567,005. sterling. But the war has cost Great-Britain 115,654,914. the interest of which, at 6 per cent. is 6,939,294. annually, to be paid since January 1775.

Extra of a letter from North-Carolina, October 16.

"Yesterday a very tremendous storm of wind and hail was experienced in this place. The Brig Ann, of Boston, was drove on shore; likewise the Sloop Ramgler, Captain Patterson---he

parted his cable, and hove to such a degree, that he carried away his mainmast. Such a storm has not been known in this place since the year 1784."

November 11. Altho' the public is disappointed in the main object for which the Commissioners went to treat with the Southern Indians, yet, we hear, that they have concluded a truce with them for a number of months: And as the Indians in general discovered a pacific temper, it is hoped that a permanent peace may be soon settled.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Jenny, Captain Schemerhorn, from Savanna, in whom came passengers, Captain Buxxer and the whole of his company of matrosses. By the latest accounts the Commissioners were at Petersburg, on their return to this city.

The question for calling a Convention to deliberate on the constitution of the United States was lost in the Assembly of Rhode Island, by a majority of 22, the 29th ult.

It is really curious to hear some persons talk of the happiness and prosperity of the United States: If they depreciate their own government---If they flint their public officers to a pittance, and treat them as menial servants---If they keep up a perpetual flame of jealousy and ill nature---and sow the seeds of disunion between the State and general governments---If they express their approbation of their patriots by *reserve and silence*, Why then "the United States bid fair to flourish more than any other nation upon earth, and the people to be the happiest;" but if they fondly please themselves with the idea of having the best form of government that the world hath ever known---If they suppose that independency and responsibility should unite in their public officers, and that they ought to honor those who have evidenced their wisdom and patriotism---If the principles of confidence and union are considered as the foundation of peace and security---If the people express their feelings, their respect and veneration in their mother tongue, in plain, common, and intelligible language, for the illustrious favour of their country---If they, in the abundance of their gratitude, give a scope to their feelings in the most unequivocal demonstrations of public affection and attachment---"They open the door for luxury"---They exhibit "the parade of fools"---They insult those whom they mean to honour---"They disgust the President," and violate "the laws and constitution of their country."---What jargon and inconsistency. The truth is, the honors of our country bestowed upon the government, and those who administer it, are daggers to the bosom of the envious and disappointed.

The proposition to express our approbation of the President of the United States, by "reserved attention and silent affection," is strongly tinged with the Turkish policy of employing *mutes*---What I shall we feel, and not express our feelings!---indignant idea!

"The happiness or wretchedness of human life does not so much depend on the loss or acquisition of real advantages, as on the fluctuating opinions and imaginations of men." We are often in possession of solid blessings without properly realizing their nature and value: Life and liberty are too common enjoyments to be suitably prized---but let the former be endangered by a threatening malady, or the latter wrested from us, and how alive will our sensations be? But does sickness or power boast a transferring influence, and render those enjoyments valuable in their nature, which were not always so? By no means---It is our *opinions and imaginations* that are hereby affected---they place objects in a different point of view, as they are more or less influenced by circumstances. Did reason and common sense always give the tone to our fancies and estimation, those things which are intrinsically estimable would always appear in their proper colours: In a state of peace and security, and enjoying the blessings of good government, people are apt to grow remiss, and insensible of the eligibility of their situation; but when the arbitrary strides of despotism on the one hand, or the intrigues of faction on the other, threaten to disturb their tranquillity, or intrude their privileges, what different ideas immediately occupy the public mind!

What are the triumphs of the *Cæsars and Alexanders*, which swell the historic page, and depict human weakness, ignorance and folly, compared to the approbation of a free and an intelligent people, bestowed for acts of real virtue and benevolence on the patriots, the friends of human kind? The sword of America was not untheated for conquest, or to extend the circle of human misery---All that was dear and invaluable was at stake---It was the cause of liberty and justice---the cause of virtue and humanity---Heaven never deserted such a cause---It smiled on our arms---victory and independence were the crown of our enterprises---and whatever some may now think or say of those who conducted our arms, who in the midst of difficulties, dangers and success, were firm, intrepid and temperate---who united with the *best traits* of the soldier's character, the *best virtues* of the citizen---and on all occasions paid a sacred regard to social rights, the time shall come when the full tide of applause shall roll over their memories, while cotemporary envy, spleen and disappointment, shall go down the stream of oblivion.

November 12. Yesterday the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, returned to this city.

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, Nov. 11.

We hear from Amboy, that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been under consideration of the legislature, and will be all agreed to except the second article.---We further learn, that the depreciated state of the paper currency has been submitted to the House of Assembly, who have adopted, as one mean of appreciating it, to call as much out of circulation as the exigencies of the state will admit; and that no new or further appropriation of it be made. Agreeably to the estimate laid before the House near 30,000. will be thus cancelled; and it is highly probable this measure will be adopted.

On motion in the Assembly last Saturday, leave was given to present a bill to oblige the specific performance of contracts, and to repeal the tender laws of this state under certain restrictions.---This bill it is conjectured will perish in embryo.

It is expected, says a correspondent, that the legislature will see the propriety of a revision of all laws of this state which interfere with the acts or resolves of the Congress of the United States.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman on Judge Syme's tract, between the Miami rivers.

"Miami, opposite Licking, August 27.

"DEAR SIR,

"The prospect of head quarters of the American troops being at this place gives new animation to all concerned in the settlement, and much increases the value of the lands within this tract. Major Doughty, with a strong detachment, is erecting a garrison at this place.---General Harmar is expected to remove here in a few weeks.---Smiles are diffused throughout the settlement, prospects being so very favorable. I am, Sir, yours."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 18.

On Wednesday last his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, was re-elected President, and the Honorable GEORGE ROSS, Esquire, Vice President of this state, for the ensuing year.

On Friday last the General Assembly elected Christian Fobiger, Esquire, Treasurer of this State, in the room of David Rittenbouse, Esquire, resigned.

THIS DAY at eleven o'clock A. M. the Reverend Dr. SMITH, Provost of the College, will deliver his introduction to a course of Lectures in natural and experimental Philosophy; and that endeavors will be made to restore the electrical and other apparatus, together with the Orrery, as nearly as possible to their original perfection and order, for the benefit of medical and other Students, in conjunction with the Professors of Chemistry and Natural History.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER III.

The PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION may be so managed as to prove a GREAT NATIONAL BENEFIT.

FEW evils are so great, but wisdom and application may derive from them eventual advantages, which will more than balance the loss at first apprehended. Of all the evils consequent upon your late glorious war, the immense debt incurred by the public hath been esteemed the greatest, and one for which a remedy was the most difficult, without doing such injustice to individuals as must excite the abhorrence of honest men. That this debt, with its past management, hath distressed both the people and the creditors is undeniable; but we ought not to impute those distresses to the debt itself, which have arisen almost wholly from impolitic management. The people of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as those of war; in the last you have excelled and conquered; and in the first may soon become eminent, if some popular prejudices do not prevent. It is not strange that your finances were deranged, and the people and creditors both in a state of suffering under an administration without system or energy, and which was unable to bring any exertions to a point.

To load the people with enormous taxes would be wicked and impolitic, and for this there is no need. In some future numbers of this paper, I shall endeavor to point out the means of doing such justice to the public creditors, that, if reasonable men, they will feel themselves contented, without a burthen on the people half as heavy as they have borne. At present I will mention a number of national benefits to be derived from the public debt, if managed wisely. There are very few instances in which an individual can be benefited by credit, beyond his present ability to pay; but with a nation the case is different. Great-Britain lies under the heaviest debt of any nation on earth; and this very debt hath in a number of instances been the means of her preservation, by interesting rich subjects to afford their aid, when no other could be obtained; they advanced new sums to preserve those national funds, in which they had a great property already vested.

Though we hope America will never have need to profit by her debt in this way, there are other advantages she may derive. A public debt is a band of union, and interests a powerful and opulent class of citizens to support the government under which it is contracted. An increase of transferable property is another advantage which may be derived from the national debt. Commerce, manufactures, and the conveniences of life, require that a certain proportion of property be of such a nature as may be easily negotiated or transferred from man to man. Of this kind are articles of barter, gold and silver coin, and bills of credit. To determine exactly how great a proportion of this kind of property would be a public advantage is impossible. Many of the best judges imagine that the whole national debt, upon a proper establishment, would not be too great for this extensive and growing country. There has been a species of transferal, commonly called speculating in public securities, which is but a kind of gaming, and is attended with no advantage to the state; but this has arisen not so much from an undue quantity, as from a distrust of public faith, and a want of system in the finances of the union, and of particular states. Let this debt be funded in honor and justice, and it will soon have a regular value; the transferal will no longer be the work of speculators, but take place between citizens of another character, the commercial and the industrious, as their own interest may require, and thus become an immense stock for the benefit of trade and manufactures. The true interest of agriculture and commerce naturally embrace each other, and in the state of this country cannot be separated. All classes of citizens have right to protection for themselves and their property; but if there be any one which hath the best claim to be regarded in public measures, it is the American farmer, as they constitute the most numerous part of the people. The national debt may be so funded as to produce great consequential advantages to the farmers; and prove the means of their procuring a much better price for their produce and raw materials, than can otherwise be expected. So far as relates to the present question, a landed property may be considered as fixed and not transferable. In a new country, and where land is cheap, as in the United States, the inhabitants, when they have power to do it, will vest their property in solid soil. The produce of the farmers land is loose and transferable property, and that it may bear a just price, it is necessary there should be an equal quantity of property within the community, in such a situation that it may be commanded to make pay to the farmer, for the fruit of his toil.

The produce of the country and our raw materials for manufactures, will always command a just price in some part of the world; and it is the business of commerce to collect and transport them to the place in which they are wanted.

If foreigners are under the necessity of coming to us and collecting the articles they need, the price received by the farmer will be limited as they please. Make the supposition that one half the property now in commerce within the United States were to be annihilated; that our produce might bear the same price in the markets of Europe, it would probably diminish the home price one third. The purchasers would be few; the markets would be overstocked; the produce of your farms, being in its nature perishable, must be soon vendued, and the remaining half of commercial property would command out of your hands nearly the same quantity of produce, as the whole would have done, if preserved. In this case the loss would be as sensibly felt by the farmers as by the merchant. It is always the case in a new and agricultural country, that the transferable property is in too small quantity for the advantage of those who hold and till the ground. At present the principal of the national debt cannot be paid, but with a little honesty and policy it may be placed in a situation safe for the creditors and beneficial to all classes of citizens.

For the benefit of the agricultural interest, I would not wish the debt to be annihilated, if it were consistent with justice. Let it be honestly funded, it must remain in its nature transferable, and will be an immense bank for all kinds of business. The situation of the United States is such, your agriculture so extensive and increasing, and the quantity of your produce so great, that unless by some policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negotiable, the market will be overstocked, and the loss will in the end be borne by the farmer. Suppose the surplus produce of a farmer, beyond his own consumption, to equal one hundred bushels of wheat. If there be a just proportion of negotiable property, each bushel will be worth five shillings; but if the proportion be a little lessened, each bushel will command only four shillings, and the whole loss to the farmer will be five pounds; which is a sum four times so great as he need to pay in taxes, to place the whole American debt on honorable funds. To execute this business, honesty and great abilities are requisite; the new treasury department promises you both, and I make no doubt but the debt we have lamented, will soon be a great national advantage.

NUMBER IV.

The people have suffered an immense sum by the deranged state of the national debt.

AFTER all that the public have suffered by the confusion of finance in the union and several states, it is not strange that their patience is nearly exhausted. The want of a general

government hath cost millions to the people, which are now very happily shared and enjoyed among a set of people who have been very scrupulous about liberty, the collectors of the taxes you have paid, and speculators in your deranged funds.

It is time the truth should be fairly spoken to the people at large, and the Observer will do it, whatever may be the consequence. Some of the same scrupulous people now wish to play over the old game, and fill you with jealousies, that they may have a second harvest; but their day is past. For our own preservation it is necessary we should attend to the sources of past confusion. By the national debt I mean, all those sums which the Union at large and the particular States stand obligated to pay. These sums were incurred in one common cause, our defence in the general war. It was chance, and not option, which fixed mens' names to the list of Continental or State creditors.

The general idea is a true one, that the whole must stand or fall together, and most people had little preference to either kind of security. There is not at present any reason in equity why one class of creditors should be preferred to the other; the whole ought to stand on the same funds, and have equal justice. Soon after the war a new constitution of government was found necessary to set things right, but at that juncture the country was not sufficiently enlightened to obtain it. The consequence was, the continent, without any power of creating funds, began in a desultory manner to arrange their own finances. The several States, finding the weakness of the union, began to make partial arrangements for that very debt, which on every principle of justice ought to be sustained by the whole nation. Such remedies as these, adopted by different bodies of men, and at distant places and very different times, must in their nature be different and confused.

From this source you have seen more than fifty kinds of paper securities, at one time, within the United States, differing but a small matter in value, but enough to spread confusion over the whole, and betray the honest into the hands of designing men. The people have paid enough to make the creditors contented, had it come to their hands in regular and equal method; but in the midst of this darkness nothing has been effected. The members of the Old Congress, and your Assemblies, were men of wisdom, but what could wisdom do in such different and distant bodies, which had no constitutional connection, and of course could have no general system. Matters of this kind cannot be planned in a numerous body of men, be they ever so wise. A treasury board of proper compass, systematically arranged, and furnished with information, must concert; and the legislature, after proper discussions, must give the authority to execute.

The first step towards order and light is to reduce the whole national debt to one kind, and one set of regulations, and unless something of this nature take place, you have millions more to pay without coming any nearer to the desired end. It is impossible that a plain man, who is an industrious and good subject, should distinguish between so many kinds of taxes, of different values. Let the whole sum of this debt be brought together, placed on common and similar funds, and regularity introduced to the business; the public will then know their situation; thirty men will do that business for the whole union, which now employs through the several states two hundred and fifty, all of whom are supported by the people. The creditors will understand a plain and honest plan, and be saved from a thousand impositions; taxes will be of one kind, and the man who purchases, to pay them, will know the price he ought to give. I can foresee there will be objections to what I advance, and some very cunning men will cry danger! danger! but I never yet saw any evil from simplifying money matters, where all the people have to pay. It is the rolling up together of a number of half made systems, which endangers the people; for they cannot see through them, and the man that must borrow his neighbour's wits to manage his own affairs, must soon borrow money to pay his debts. The present is a fortunate moment for this country, and the only one they will ever have to simplify their treasury matters. Let one great and inclusive system for the whole be adopted, and your finances may soon be reduced to perfect order. Should the present opportunity be past, and the federal system not take place in the whole of your national debt, another opportunity must not be expected; confusion will continue; the poor and unsuspecting will be cheated; jealousy will pervade all orders of citizens; there will be no public faith, and your monied men will hide their property; a stable medium for business will be severely wanted; and your future agriculture, manufactures and commerce be denied that spring, which might now be given them.

P. S. In the second number of this paper, some observations were made on the compensation the gentlemen of Congress have voted themselves. I think the public mind must be easy on this subject, when it is understood that the pay they have taken, is not greater than was allowed by the State Assemblies to the members of the old Congress; take the State of Connecticut for an example. The Assembly of this State, until May 1787, allowed their delegates three dollars per diem and their expenses; the expenses of the delegates were different, and from two to four dollars per diem; probably the average of expenses was three dollars, which, added to the compensation for services, makes the sum now given to the Representatives. Since May, 1787, the Assembly of Connecticut have allowed five dollars per diem for service and expenses. The allowance given by Connecticut was much smaller than in most of the other States. I am informed that the average allowance made, by the Assemblies of the thirteen States to their delegates, used to be eight dollars per diem, nearly one fourth more than the gentlemen have allowed themselves; the members might then, if they pleased, take a seat and continue under pay the whole year; now it will be but a small part of the year; then they might leave Congress when private business called them; now they are constrained by authority to be present, let their own concerns be ever so urgent; then they might and actually did hold offices of profit under their own States; now it is the popular sense they should not, and many in consequence have made a great sacrifice. These acts must justify the present compensation.

[From the American Mercury.]

(From the Massachusetts Centinel.)

ODE TO THE PRESIDENT.

BY A LADY.

THE season sheds its mildest ray,
O'er the blue waves the sun-beams play;
The bending harvest glides the plain,
The towering vessels press the main:
The ruddy ploughman quits his toil,
The pallid miser leaves his spoil,
And grateful Paeans hail the smiling year,
Which bids Columbia's guardian Chief appear.

Hence! Disappointment's anxious eye,
And pale affliction's lingering sigh!
Let beaming Hope the brow adorn,
And every heart forget to mourn,
Let smiles of Peace their charms display,
To grace this joy-devoted day:
And where that arm preserv'd the peopled plain,
Shall mild Contentment hold her placid reign.

Let "white rob'd choir" in beauty gay,
With lucid flowers strew the way;
Let roses deck the scented lawn,
And Lilacs lift their purple form;

Let domes in circling honors spread,
And wreaths adorn that glorious head;
To thee, GREAT WASHINGTON, each lyre be strung!
Thy matchless deeds by every Bard be sung!

When Freedom rais'd her drooping head;
Thy arm her willing heroes led;
And when her hopes, to thee resign'd,
Were resting on thy God-like mind,
How did that breast, to fear unknown;
And feeling for her fate alone,
O'er Danger's threatening form the Faulchion wield,
And tread with dauntless step the crimson'd field.

Not DECIUS---for his country slain,
Not CINCINNATUS---deathless name!
CAMILUS---who could wrongs despise,
And, scorning wealth, to glory rise,
Could such exalted worth display,
Or shine with such unclouded ray:
Of Age the Hope, of Youth the leading Star,
THE SOUL OF PEACE, THE CONQUERING ARM
OF WAR.

From the same Paper.

EXAMPLES are more powerful to persuade than either precept or force; and should virtue be universally practised by those whom the world look up to as models, the converts to goodness would not be so few as they now are: Americans have a bright exemplar before them. We have known our beloved President to be every thing that is great, heroic and magnanimous. We have read his moral precepts; and we have seen him practising the morality of his writings. Attentive to the duties of his high station, he nevertheless gives constant attendance on Divine Worship; nor does he ever permit secular affairs to break in upon the duties of the Sabbath. We all love the President; greatly revere him: Let us then imitate every trait in his character which is in our power, by copying his moral virtues; we shall find, as he expresses it, an indissoluble connection between duty and advantage; between a just and religious life and conversation; and its solid rewards, peace and happiness.

THE Creditors of John Garrett,

who are entitled to a dividend in the property assigned to us, the subscribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requested to furnish their respective accounts, duly attested, on or before the first day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertizing, and those who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Assignees.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Abraham Mufgrave, deceased, by his executors, on the first day of the Twelfth Month (December) at two o'clock, afternoon, on the premises, that valuable plantation he lived on, in the township of Upper Darby, in the county of Delaware, now called, and about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded north by a road leading from Philadelphia into the country, east by Robert Johnson, south by Benjamin Lobb, and west by Thomas Garrett, containing about 125 acres; the land produces good crops of grain; water in most of the fields, a sufficiency of meadow and woodland thereon. There is on said farm a good two story dwelling house, part brick, well finished, three rooms on the lower floor, a fire place in each room; a kitchen and well of water near the door, under cover, a good stone spring house with a valuable spring and wash house adjoining; a large barn with good convenient stabling for cows and horses; a bearing apple orchard and many other fruit trees; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 1st day of Fourth Month in the year 1790.

At the same time and place will be sold a good eight day clock. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, at the time and place, by

IONAS SUPPLEE,
HEZEKIAH HIBBERD, } Executors.

N. B. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to Joel Sharplefs on the place, or to the Executors, who will shew the same.
November 14, 1789.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31st of October last, an Irish servant man, named James Duffy, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, luffy bodied, round shoulders, sandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generally half shut, speaks fast and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved silver washed buttons, a blue waistcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with silk loops, a light cloth jacket with sleeves and large buttons, striped tow trowsers, blue woolen stockings lately footed, strong shoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckskin breeches, and five new shirts. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
GEORGE SHIEVE.
November 11, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, a small red milch COW, with some white streaks in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date.
November 18, 1789. HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up trespassing within the subscriber's enclosure, in Ridley township, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 16 years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Nov. 11, 1789. LEWIS PAINTER.

The Partnership of Sharp & William Delany, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at FOTHERGILL'S HEAD, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be dispensed on very reasonable terms.

Medicine Chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers, as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street,
Poor Richard's Almanack,
[Improved and enlarged]
For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints
to Farmers.---Directions published by the Humane So-
ciety, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from
drowning.---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water,
or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather.---how the
dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fer-
menting Liquors, &c. may be prevented.---in Cases of Suffoca-
tion, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal.---to prevent the fatal
Effects of Lightning.---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the
excessive Heat of the Sun.---to prevent the Effects of excessive
Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty
nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Ob-
servations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An in-
fallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone
or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our
numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares
and Merchandise imported into the United States.---A moral
and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Tem-
perance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President,
Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of
the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.---The Decline
of Autumn.---The Seasons.---Yearly Meetings of the Peo-
ple called Quakers.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per
Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of
Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---
Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in
Georgia.---Crosses Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

THE public are hereby informed
that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkley county, in
Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and
New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclu-
sive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, ma-
chines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also
petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the
House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said ma-
chines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and
vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Con-
gress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing
to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works
and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near
the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's
improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included
in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that
the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double
to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still
greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low
heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction
of mills, both by their works being originally much more sim-
ple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be
kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more
durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still re-
quire much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's
mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any
other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will
apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that re-
quire an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York,
who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using
the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts
of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who
are duly authorized to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and
some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared,
if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Jo-
seph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate
the size of the said machinery for every given head of water:
And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these ma-
chines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of
for a much less premium to such persons as may make application
before the first day of January next, than to those who may ap-
ply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more
general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance,
either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveni-
ently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful me-
chanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, Front-street,
and RICE, & Co. Market-street,
(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of
PETER PINDAR, Esq;

A distant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.
To which are prefixed, *Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Author.*
AFTER the rapid sale, and universal approbation, which
the productions of this humorous and satiric author have
obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland,
it would be needless to trouble the public with any new encomi-
ums on his writings; especially as there are few readers on the
continent, who have not, with pleasure, perused some of his
smaller pieces, which, as soon as published in any one American
paper, have been immediately re-printed in almost all the other
news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the print-
ers to gratify the curiosity of their subscribers, with extracts from
this celebrated satirist. The whole of his works are now offered
to the public, for less than one quarter of the London price;
in fact for little more than was paid for one single piece, not
amounting to one sixth part of the present volume, viz. the Lou-
isad, that much admired poem, in which our author
"Sings, sublime the MONARCH and the LOUSE." 6w

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.
WAS taken up, trespassing in Montgomery county, on the
17th instant, a stout pld C O W, fit for Beef. The
owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and
take her away. **WILLIAM BURK.**

Doct^r HILL's American Balm,
IS to be sold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his
store, the corner of Black-Horse alley, in Second-street, also
by Mr. George Reinhold, in Market-street, the second door above
Fifth street; Germantown, by Mr. Justus Fox; at Lancaster, by
Ludwick Lauman, Esq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by
the subscriber, at her place, in Blockley, price six shillings and
six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen six shillings a bottle.

This Balm is now upwards of 20 years so well known in
America that it is a most effectual and infallible medicine for
colds, coughs and asthma; it gives great relief in the most pain-
ful rheumatism, in cholics, gravel and consumption; it is a most
excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in most all disorders
and sicknesses of children, and for many other diseases, as may
be seen in the printed directions in English and German on each
bottle. In old diseases of long standing, it will be necessary to
continue the use of this healing balm for a reasonable time, by
more than one single bottle, then they may expect relief from this,
as thousands of people can testify who have tried other things
without success; there are indeed several balsams and preparations
of medicine, which gives sometimes present relief for a short
time in many disorders, but soon after returns more furious than
before, but this American balm performed perfect and effectual
cures; its fame is spread most every where, it is almost incon-
ceivable to hear what surprising cures this balm has performed
with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects:
Each bottle is sealed up with the representation of a certain plant
in a heart; and if any balm under this name should be sold in
any other place not mentioned in my advertisement, the public
may be assured it is not Dr. Hill's balm, but counterfeit, because
no other person is able to prepare the genuine balm, for want
of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balm
is composed.

Since the former proprietors are deceased, both William Young,
junior and senior, therefore the present is a sister to William
Young, jun. botanist, **CHRISTIANA LEECH.**

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A.
BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Esqrs.

ONE thousand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the
most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack
river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek;
upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the
latter, upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50
miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from
Leesburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town
20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It
is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness
of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can
be put into it.---For the accommodation and ease of any person that
may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this
land into four lots, that will be sold separately.---The greatest
part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in
it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots
contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it, laying near
to and some upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With
these will be sold the right of taking iron ore and lime stone from
off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the same lots the
conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such
purposes.

We will attend at the house of Captain Adam Shorer, on Ca-
toctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, before the day of sale, for the purpose of shewing the
lands and title-papers to those that may incline to purchase.---
The sale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on
Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Mrs.
Roper, in Leesburg, in Loudoun county, being the second day of
the Quarter Session Court of that county.---The purchaser or
purchasers must give bond, with approved security, for the pay-
ment of the purchase money.---One fourth in 6, another in 12,
the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day
of sale.---Deeds will be made on the spot.---In the mean time,
the plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE,
in this town. ctf. **ROBT. T. HOOE,**
CHARLES LITTLE.
Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, front-
ing 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending
back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley
from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on
the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the
Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of
Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms
on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of
good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable,
which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in
part payment. For further particulars enquire of **FREDERICK**
CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, **WILLIAM ROSCO,** Trenton, or
the subscriber, in Burlington.

Thctf. **BETHANATH HODGKINSON.**

WE, the subscribers, auditors appointed by the Court of
Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an
attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel
Cahill, late of the township of Greenwich, Sussex county, in
the state of New-Jersey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to
the creditors of said defendant to appear before us, with their se-
veral and respective demands, with proper vouchers for the same,
on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in
the afternoon, at the house of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in
Warwick township, Bucks county aforesaid. Also all those who
are indebted to the said defendant's estate, or have any of his ef-
fects in their hands, are desired to make return thereof to the
auditors, at the time and place aforesaid, in order the debts and
credits of said defendant may be ascertained, and distribution
made of his estate as the law directs.

Oct. 24, 1789. **JOHN CARR,**
ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
JOHN KERR.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
In Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies instructed in every useful and ornamental
accomplishment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arith-
metic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography,
Music, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.
The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine,
in Eighth-street, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed
every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each per-
son. tbc3m.

Just printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street,
P O U L S O N ' s
Town and Country ALMANACK,
For the year of our Lord, 1790.
Being the second after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.
CONTAINING, the rising, setting, places, and eclipses of
the Sun and Moon; the phases, node, age, latitude, and
southing of the Moon; the places and aspects of the Planets (in-
cluding Georgium Sidus, lately discovered by Herschell) with the
rising, setting, and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and
fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time,
and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year;
the increase, decrease, and length of days; with the judgment
of weather, festivals, &c.

Also An hymn on the seasons, by James Thomson.---Com-
munion with past hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from
the xixth Psalm, by Joseph Addison.---A description of the reap-
ers, by James Thomson.---The contrast.---Verses on ingratitude,
by William Shakespear.---Thoughts on human life.---A singu-
lar instance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable instance of
generosity in an Indian.---Rule for servants, &c.---Advice to the
American farmer, on destroying those insects which infest apple
orchards.---on the making of good cyder.---on the raising of sheep.---
on the preservation of bees.---on the trimming of fruit trees.---on
procuring a good crop of wheat.---on the laying of stacks of ma-
nure.---on the ploughing of hilly fields.---on the clearing of land.---
on the management of poultry.---and on the keeping of dogs.---A
scale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon,
&c.---A cure for the whooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for
destroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropsy, by Jonathan
Zane.---A list of the births and deaths in the various religious
societies in the city of Philadelphia, from the first of September
1788, to the first of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of
the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of
law.---A new table of remarkable years and events.---A table of
the bearing and distance of various cities from Philadelphia, with
the length of their longest day.---A table of the revolutions,
magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-
water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---
An account of the coin of the United States of America, with
a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables shewing
the value of crowns and dollars, with an easy method of redu-
cing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table
shewing the amount of wages or expences in the course of a year,
from one penny to 20 shillings per day.---Tables of interest at six
and seven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of sundry
coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of
America.---A scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts.---
With an accurate account of roads, post towns, &c.
The Astronomical Calculations by William Waring.

Also to be Sold by the Printers heretof. cctwtf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named
Samuel Force, by trade a shoemaker; had on and took away
with him, a reddish brown coat, a narrow black and white striped
jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad
striped calicoe waistcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white
cotton stockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned
round hat. He is straight made, about 19 or 20 years of age,
5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls
over his shoulders, full faced, a little freckled, four countenance.
Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in
gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above re-
ward, paid by **DAVID FENTON,** living in Arch street, near
Third-street.
Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.
CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington,
Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, supposed to be 9 or
10 years of age, with a star between his eyes. The owner is de-
sired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away,
or he will be sold for his keeping in four weeks from the date
hereof. **RICHARD WALKER.**

Northern Liberties, Fourth street continued Nov. 3, 1789.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Sparks, late of the
Northern Liberties, deceased, are desired to make imme-
diate payment. And all those who have any demands against
said estate are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to
CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Administrator.

Just Arrived, and to be Sold by
James Hartley or Daniel Potts,
A few, best English
Forge Hammers & Anvills,
Cast in Green Sand. †4w.

WHEREAS the Supreme Execu-
tive Council have been pleased to appoint the subscri-
ber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Passengers and
Servants arriving in this state, I think it proper to give this No-
tice to all Masters of vessels that may have any passengers or ser-
vants on board, that unless they enter such passengers and ser-
vants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Cap-
tain, and all concerned, are subject by law to the penalty of Ten
Pounds for every passenger or servant so imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer
and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.
N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-street, between Front
and Second-streets.

Mr. M'Dougall

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the
public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his
school-room in Carter's-Alley, for the reception of pupils, to learn
the polite and necessary accomplishment of **DANCING.**
Those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their
children may depend on his utmost endeavours to promote their
expectations, in cultivating a polite address and easy carriage, as
well as teaching dancing, in the most elegant and approved me-
thod.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum,
which have always been observed in his School, shall be still at-
tended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and English,
will be taught during the season.